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P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
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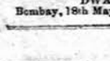

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DWARKADASS ODHOVJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th May 1863.

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PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 16th April 1863.

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HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

SILVER PLATE AND ELECTRO SILVER WARE.

HERBERT & Co. beg respectfully to solicit the attention of residents in Bombay and at Outstations, to their unequalled Stock of Articles for the Table, comprising every description of Cruet, Pickle, Egg, Breakfast, and Tiffin Frames, Toast Racks, Muffineers, Salt-cellars, Butter Tubs, Coolers, &c., in a dozen different varieties, Egg Warmers, Bread Baskets and Platters, Tea and Coffee Services, Side Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, of the newest patterns, Steak, Curry and Chop Dishes, Patent Urns, for making Tea or Coffee, Sugar Vases, Tea Salvers and Waiters, newly designed Crumb Brushes, Bread Knives, Dish Covers, Covers of every size for Glasses and Cups, &c., Fish Carvers of new patterns, well adapted for presents, Chocolate Bowls, also useful for Broth or Soup, Drinking Cups and Mugs, Ang-daums, *(or fire-holders for lighting Cheroots, &c.)*, Claret Jugs, Wine Flagons, Goblets, Sauce Boats, Candle sticks, Candelabra, Table Candlesticks: Chamber do., Flower Vases, Cigar Cases, Flasks, Hotwater Plates, Presentation articles for Wedding gifts, Birthday gifts, &c. &c., Ice Tongs, Marrow Scoops, and all the articles included in "*sets*" of Table Forks and Spoons, &c., including the "Prince of Wales" pattern. Novelties in Electroplate received by every Overland Mail direct from the makers.

THE CHILD'S SILVER TEA SERVICE.

Comprising the following (enclosed in an elegant morocco case, silk and velvet lined.)

A Silver Tea Pot, | A Silver Sugar Basin,
A ditto Mug, | A ditto Milk Ewer,

AND A PAIR OF SILVER SUGAR TONGS.

All of the richest workmanship and of the best finish, forming a very beautiful and unique set, equally well adapted for a Christening Present or a Birthday-Gift. Price for..... Cash Rs. 175 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON, AND MUG.

In several handsome and elegant patterns, richly chased or engraved, and highly finished. In morocco case, silk and velvet lined. From, Cash..... Rs. 60 to 100 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON AND PLATE.

Beautifully engraved and ornamented and very highly finished. In cases as above. From, Cash ..... Rs. 70 to 115 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON.

In great variety, plain or engraved, and of the best finish. Fitted in handsome morocco cases silk and velvet lined. From, Cash Rs. 15 to... 35 0

CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS.

Of various shapes and sizes—all richly chased or engraved, and highly finished, fitted in cases as above. From, Cash Rs. 25 to..... 70 0

CHILDREN'S CORAL AND BELLS.

Of Silver—prettily designed, and handsomely engraved and finished. From Cash Rs. 12 to 16 0

LADIES' SILVER INKSTANDS.

Small Silver Inkstands, suited for Ladies' Davenports, with Silver Scallop Shellstands, and coloured glass Ink bottles, with sliding tops, Cash ..... Rs. 25 0

SILVER CIGAR CASES.

Very rich Silver Cigar Cases, with hinge and spring catch, elaborately engraved or chased, and very highly finished, with scroll for engraving crest or initials. From Cash Rs. 45 to 60 0

DESSERT, OR FRUIT KNIVES AND FORKS.

Square Mahogany Box, containing 12 Knives and 12 Forks, silvered blades, and prongs, with best Ivory handles, all neatly fitted up with blue lining, lock and key complete... 50 0

MAHOGANY MOULDED BOX, containing

12 Knives and 12 Forks, silvered blades, &c. with plain mother-O'pearl handles 90 0

MAHOGANY MOULDED BOX, similar to the above, but with richly engraved and chased blades and prongs 120 0

N. B.—The two last Boxes contain each a large knife and fork, to match, for cutting open pines and large fruit.

MAHOGANY BOX, with two inner Trays, holding 18 pairs of highly finished Dessert Knives and Forks, richly engraved and chased blades, thickly silvered, the handles of mother O'pearl..... 175 0

ANOTHER BOX FITTED UP as the above, with 18 pairs best Dessert Knives and Forks, but of larger size and of richer design..... 190 0

ROYAL PATENTED IVORY SECURE-HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.—Especial attention is invited to the SECURE IVORY-HANDLED and BALANCE SURFEIT TABLE CUTLERY, which is universally admitted to be *superior to all others.*

In this invention the *Tang*, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through *to the end of the handle*, and is there secured by a screw.

It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear.

The Sheffield Steel of which the blades are manufactured is of the very best quality, and the fine Ivory handles are in the most *perfect style of manufacture:*—

Table Knives.....	per dozen Rs.	22 0
Dessert Knives.....	„ „	17 8
Meat Carvers, one knife and one fork, per pair	„ „	7 8
Game or Poultry Carvers, ditto.....	„ „	7 0

N.B.—It is known throughout India that this maker's Cutlery is fully up to the guarantee given with it, and is superior to all others. H. & Co. import only one quality, the above.

HOT PLATES, either for water or sand, the lower portion being made of pewter, it is not liable to breakage, and the plate is fastened on by a *guide catch* keeping the two portions together, each complete Rs. four..... 4 0

OBLONG DISHES, with hot water compartment with shifting handles each making into three separate dishes, suitable for meat, curries, &c., each one complete Rs. 18 0

OVAL FLUTED-pattern similar to the above, but of ornamental shape and finish. The dish complete comprising the lower dish with hot water compartment—the middle dish and the cover with a shifting handle (forming another dish) 20 0

N. B.—The above two kinds of dishes are made of cheap metal, which keeps a white polish.

ROUND DISHES, Electro silvered in three pieces.—Viz., the hotwater well or stand; the middle part or dish; and the cover..... 40 0

ROUND DISHES, Electro silvered upon white hard metal highly ornamented, and last mentioned; but having a divider to fit loose into the upper dish, forming three spaces for vegetables, &c., if required. Each Rs..... 70 0

SMALL DISHES, suitable for Chops, Cutlets, Muffins, &c., composed of three pieces, 1, 6, warmer on feet with two handles, liner plate fitting tight on the warmer, and cover with shifting handle. Each Rs..... 50 0

*** Four of the above form a very neat set of Vegetable Dishes.

BUTTER POTS, glass, with plated under dish and cover, with ornamental knob, opaque crystal, green, canary color, &c., round and oval, from Rs. 8, 10, 12, to..... 18 0

BUTTER COOLERS, all kinds and descriptions. Farm pattern, cage pattern, lion, royal, strawberry, &c., most elegant designs and of the first quality, Rs. 18, 20, 23, 25, 28, to 30 0

BEST ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.

The Spoons, Forks, &c. &c., of all the patterns mentioned below, are of the very best manufacture. The fabric of every article is of the best quality of German Silver, massive in make, and thickly coated with a deposit of pure silver, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years:—

	Patterns.				
	Plain.	King's	Albert.	Lilly.	Linear.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Table Forks per doz.	27	42	42	40	36
Dessert Forks „	22	33	33	32	30
Table Spoons „	27	42	42	40	36
Dessert Spoons „	22	33	33	32	30
Tea Spoons... „	14	22	22	20	18
Egg do. gilt... „	12	22	22	22	18
Mustard do do. „	12	22	22	22	18
Salt do. do. „	12	20	20	20	15
Sugar Tongs each.	2½	5	5	4½	4
Sugar Spoons... „	2½	5	5	4½	4
Mustard Ladles „	1½	3	3	3	3
Gravy Spoons... „	5	8	8	8	6½
Soup Ladle..... „	9	15	15	14	12
Sauce Ladle..... „	3½	4½	4½	4	4
Butter Knives... „	3	5	5	4½	4
Pickle Forks ... „	1½	3	3	3	2½

*** The articles can be supplied in small quantities, to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.

Terms, Net Cash.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW,—
Continued.

For the convenience of Constituents the following Estimates are given of

ELECTRO-SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS.

In full Sets and in half Sets.

The Spoons and Forks may be had in Full sets and Half sets, according to the following Table.

| A FULL SET, COMPRISING:— | Plain. Rs. | Linear. Rs. | King's Albert. Rs. | Rs. | L

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, *Tuesday, 19th May* 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	98¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	228 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rater.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	100 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	133 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	14 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	32 ex divid.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	20 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	92 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	102 premium.
Limited Co.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,000 per share.	Rs. 23,000 p sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	200	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs.250 dis. nom.
Exchange Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,800 p.sh.pm
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			
Consolidated Stock	218 3/4	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 dist.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.4	2½ do.	4s. 8 dist.
Bombay Baroda & C.I.			
I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	300 dis.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 disct.
Manockjee Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 110 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	150 Rs. p. share	Rs. 200 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	nominal.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co	1,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafer Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co	5,000	.....	
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 15,000.
Tweedie Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 500 disct.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4½
Bank of England Notes	,,	10 3
Spanish Dollars	,,	210
Carolus	,,	209
Mexican Dollars	,,	208
German Crowns	,,	215
Five Franc Pieces	,,	205
Bar Silver	,,	1961
Gold Leaf	,,	16-7

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		104
,, Loan 1835-36		9
,, Loan 1842-43		97½
,, Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		106½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		113½

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
,, (Seed)	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.	
To London (Cotton)	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.	
,, (Seed)	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.	
To China	No enquiry.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 29 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (16th May 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 460 to 462
New Dholleras, (ready.)	,, 445 to 446
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,, 445 to 446
New Comrawuttee	,, 405 to 407
Old Coupta	,, 420 to 421
Old Dharwar Superfine	,, 525 to 530
New Barsee, and Nuggar	,, 412 to 413
New Varaval	,, 415 to 425
New Khandeish	,, 405 to 407
New Pondicherry	,, 425 to 430
New Accota	,, 424 to 425
New Mangalore	,, 424 to 427
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,560 to 1,575.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs.	6-8 to 6-8-6 per cwt.
,, Rapeseed, Guzerat	7-2 to 7-3
,, Gingelly mixed (Black ,,	32 to 33
,, and White) ,,	37 to 38
Niger ,,	27 to 28

Banks.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.

BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, and SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six months's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
,, 4 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
,, 3 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
,, 2 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
,, 1 month's sight	2s.	0¾d.
,, On demand	1s.	11¾d.
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited) for order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will not [illegible]

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts [illegible] Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 3 ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 2 ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 1 ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto on demand ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged. On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 15th May 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.), 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rup.
,, ,, ,, 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, 1 do. 2s. 0d. do.
,, ,, ,, on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland do. .....
On Ireland do. .....
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice..... 3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

MESSRS. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation ad negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 7th May 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. ..... 2s. ,,
On Demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11¾d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)

RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)

Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY

Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0d.	,,
On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-56 cts.	,,
3 Do. Do.	,,	2-53	,,
On Demand	,,	2-50	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. B. H. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers, } The Bank of England. } The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
3 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
2 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
1 Do. ..... at 2s. 0 1/16d. ,,
On demand ..... at 2s.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe ustody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

May 8th 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
May 18	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Calcutta 23 April.
	St. Bernard	Browne	Hongkong 9 March

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
May 18	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat.
	Allum Gheer	Henderson	Calcutta.
	Tiger	Ogg	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, to Surat.—Mr. W. John; Lieut. Fellowes; Lieut. and Mrs. Blair; Mr. T. Strawberry, and ninety-nine natives.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Asteroid*, T. S. Gardner, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *May Queen*, A. Pennie, bound to Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 18TH MAY 1863.

For London.

Conway.—101 casks Cocoanut Oil, 425 cwt.; 6 cases Wax, 13 cwt., Cowasjee Eduljee; 50 hhds. Gingelly Oil, 187 cwt. 3 qrs. 21 lbs., Manock Pandeorung; 142 bags Sursee Seed, 213 cwt., Wootumchund Muncharam.

Prince Consort.—100 chests Olibanum, 212 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs., B. Soonoomja.

Patterson.—1 case Snudries, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla.

For Liverpool.

Wasp.—56 bales Cotton, 196 cwt., Khatesy Megjee; 112 bales Rags, 392 cwt., Jewraz Dhunjee.

Lillies.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdass Madewjee.

Hæelock.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Permanund Purbhoodass; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Govindjee Doongesey and Co.

Duncuria.—65 bales Wool, 195 cwt., Woomedchund Roopchund; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.

Black Eagle.—31 bales Cotton, 108¾ cwt.; 31 bales Wool, 93 cwt, Luckumsy Rowjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mohamedbhoy and Co.; 500 bundles Sursee Seed, 250 cwt. Shamjee Hemraz.

Glenalea.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., W. Nicol & Co.

Princess Alexandra.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Pancha Teza; 230 bales Cotton, 805 cwt., Cursenjee Canjee; 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Bhanjee Nursy; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt, Esack Dawood.

General Simpson.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Kharaz Gunessdass; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Robert Frith and Co.

South Carolina.—300 bales Cotton, 950 cwt., Fazulbhoy Remtoola; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Petamber Panachund; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Mathooradass Vusunjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Megjee Husraz; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Bhijee Samjee.

Gertrude.—9 bales Wool, 27 cwt., Damjee Hunsraz; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Poonsy Velljee; 85 bales Wool, 255 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.

Ambrose.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Deelavurally Thakeylally; 75 bundles Galls, 37½ cwt., Narronjee Bhimjee.

South.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.; 80 bundles Hemp, 80 cwt. Khetsy Sakerchund.

Feronia.—65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Vusunjee Narronjee.

John Stuart.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Asspall Mooljee.

Khet Sylsia.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Curnecram Gumeedass.

Henry Fernie.—85 bales Cotton, 297½ cwt, Bapoo Viaram.

Henry Moore.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Curumchund Premchund; 1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., John Clover and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Americana.—1,200 bundles Country Galls, 600 cwt., Virjee Samjee and Co.

John Linn.—1,200 bags Sursee Seed, 1,800 cwt., Jewraz Megjee.

Crescent.—41 bales Cotton, 143½ cwt., Canjee Khatesy and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Hamundass Buchamull.

Euphrates.—503 bags Sursee Seed, 754½ cwt., Jeatha Vurria; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Jeatha Poonja.

Balaark.—425 bales Cotton, 1,487½ cwt., E. and H. Shapoorjee; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Rajah of Cochin.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Sarawak.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Fleur de Lis.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Virjee Nursy and Co.

Otago.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Tickumjee Velljee and Co.

Culloden.—70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., ; 78 bales Wool, 225 cwt., Dhurumsy Poonjahoy; 20 bales Rags, 70 cwt., Damoder Naron; 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Samjee Hemraj and Co.

Venus.—500 bundles Country Gall, 250 cwt., Virjee Shamjee.

Pharmond.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 50 bags Poppy Seed, 75 cwt., Ruttonsy Ludha.

Albion.—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Jewraz Megjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt, Gourdhundass Runchordass; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

Tyfon.—160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Meer Sassoon Moosey; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., S. Tyabjee & Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., B. H. Cama; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Tickumje Velljee.

Pudsey Dawson.—270 bales Cotton, 945 cwt., Culliandass Nesserwanjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muthoora

For St. Thomas.

Gem of the Ocean.—400 bags Linseed, 600 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

	VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1.	Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2.	Coromandel	
3.	Dalhousie (in dock)	
4.	Goolamr	
5.	Hugh Rose	
6.	Snake	
7.	Zenobia	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1191	Conway, C. Spence—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 11)
1047	Mystery, Stap—Ewart Latham & Co.	
1040	Patterson, Lamble—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. March 23)
1236	Prince Consort, Aitchinn—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. April 2)
535	Wellington, G. Ditchburn—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. April 29)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1559	Africana, Hatfield—Robinson & Co.	(c. l. May 6)
1127	Albion, Thompson.	(c. l. May 13)
862	Ambrose, Daniell—Souza Pinto & Co.	(l. c. May 5)
1046	Americana, Potts MacNee & Co.	(c. l. May 14)
1042	Bavelaw, Hughes—Souza Pinto & Co.	(c. l. April 29)
537	Black Eagle, Basset—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. April 1)
551	Boldon Lawn, Robinson—Robinson & Co.	(c. l. May 6)
1246	British India—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. May 13)
1459	Broughton Hall, W. G. Lockie & Co.	(c. l. April 23)
1332	Bulwark, Bainmantyne—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 30)
1065	Castalian, Welburn—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 24)
1081	Clifton Belle, B. Bustin—Coupland & Co.	
1201	Crescent, English—F. Chambers.	(c. l. April 23)
1156	Culloden, Smith—Dirom Hunter & Co.	(c. l. April 29)
848	Dalkeith, Waugh—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
686	Douglas Castle—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	(c. l. May 12)
661	Duke of Wellington—Finlay, Clarke & Co.	(c. l. April 15)
1303	Duncraik, Finlay—Lockie & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 30)
1950	Etna, Graham—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 1)
1540	Empire of Peace, J. Shaw—Lawrence & Co.	
617	Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 14)
212	Excellent, Davies—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 18)
268	Feronia, R. Hutchinson—R. Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 30)
986	Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co.	(l. c. May 5)
1069	Forgehall, Gutteridge—Carnegie & Co.	(c. l. April 23)
563	Gertrude, Fraser—Lockie & Co.	(c. l. April 29)
1131	General Simpson, Caldecl—R. Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 15)
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. March 17)
1549	Henry Fernie, —Ashburner, Bell & Co.	(c. l. April 15)
1117	Henry Moore—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. April 27)
1596	John Lynn, Browning—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 16)
1763	John Stuart—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. May 16)
1343	King of Italy, Marshall—Robinson & Co.	(c. l. Apr. 7)
1665	Lillies, Bell—Robinson & Co.	(c. l. March 4)
1114	Nagasaki, Wood—Coupland & Co.	
1231	North, Brown—Ashburner, Bell & Co.	(c. l. April 20)
1091	Otago, Marsterton—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	(c. l. April 25)
1342	Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Apr 22.)
493	Pharamond, W. H. Searl—Dr. Burjorjee.	(c. l. May 6)
1328	Princess Alexandra—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 11)
973	Rajah of Cochin,—R. Steuart & Co.	(c. l. May 16)
632	Recorder, Sharp—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 4)
856	Rhea Sylvia, Evans—Robinson & Co.	(c. l. April 18)
1033	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 27)
1097	Sarawak, Vaughan—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. May 2)
1149	Sirocco, G. Berriman—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. April 10)
1160	Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 9)
1378	Sir John Mandeville, Bright—R. Steuart & Co.	
1533	South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 20)
1075	South, Wilson—Robinson & Co.	(c. l. May 5)
1228	Southern Belle, R. Bryce—J. N. Wadia.	(c. l. May 8)
1132	Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Macnee & Co.	(c. l. May 5)
1725	Tudor, Wherland—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 26)
1190	Venus, Paterlow—Coupland & Co.	
1511	Wasp, Storey—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 17)

FOR HAVRE.

530	Neptunes Bride, Wetherburn—J. Seigfried.	(c. l. April 21)
523	Pudsey Dawson, Baker—B. H. Cama & Co.	(c. l. Apr. 28)
446	Telegraph Bernard—D. Ardaseer	
394	Typhoon, Stewart—Robert Frith & Co.	(c. l. April 10)

FOR SINGAPORE AND SIAM.

327	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.	

ST. THOMAS FOR ORDERS.

425	Baronet Family—Pestonjee Jehangir.	(c. l. April 29)
743	Edith Byrne, Whitway—J. S. Moore & Co.	
702	Gem of the Ocean—Stearns Hubert & Co.	(c. l. May 11)

FOR CALCUTTA.

931	Ann, W. H. Lemon—Hajee Mahomed Sidick.	(c. l. Apr. 25)
359	Bussorah Merchant, Richards—Cornforth & Co.	
488	Fazul Currim, Nacoda.	
656	Mohmedshah, Balma—H. M. Sedick.	(c. l. April 23)

FOR KURRACHEE.

369	Juddal Maumon, Grant—A. Sooltanally.	(c. l. April 25)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

590	Solomon Shaw, Nacoda—Hajee E. Aboodin.	(c. l. Apr. 23)

FOR SHANGHAI.

771	Sovereign of India, W. Scott—Merwanjee N.	(c. l. May 15)

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

272	Louisa, Knew—H. S. Oomer.	(c. l. May 12)

FOR ZANZIBAR COAST.

446	Nadershaw, Nacoda—C. Natha.	(c. l. May 14)

GIBRALTAR FOR ORDERS.

366	Alexandrea, Petterson—Volkart Brothers.	

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

374	Kusrovie, W. Gray—Purshotum Hirachund.	(c. l. May 15)

FOR MUSCAT.

381	City of Palaces—H. J. N. Mahomed.	(c. l. May 16)

NOT FIXED.

86	Alligator, Nacoda, C. Eduljee.	
84	Amuntool Currim, Nacoda—H. A. L. Cadoo.	
792	Anne Armstrong, Oliver—M. N. Bhownuggar.	
307	Artemus, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
680	Auchnagh, Prophet—Finlay, Clark & Co.	
1180	Belle Isle, Babot—Stoehr Priegar & Co.	
277	Bombay (s), J. Woolley—Caliandass Nusserwanjee.	
559	Bombay Castle (s), Wallace—C. M. S. N. Co.	
985	Bucephalus,

ommerce of the port, could agree as to the best site for such a work.

24. It is clearly not one of the appliances which are primarily needed for carrying on a trade much greater than that which at present exists, but you will see from our proceedings that everything is being done to provide an iron screw pile pier at the earliest possible period, and that it will probably be ready by next year.

25. Second, as to means of transit.—With regard to roads, it will be seen that the damage done to the Kyga Ghaut by the late monsoon was much less than has been represented; that it is even now practicable for carts and that it would certainly have been ready for the cotton crop of this season but for an unforeseen visitation of fever, against which it was impossible to provide, and which will unavoidably delay the opening of the Kyga Ghaut road.

26. But we see no reason to anticipate any such disappointment in so far improving the alternative line by the Arbyle Ghaut, as to afford means of transit for the cotton crop of the season, little, if at all inferior, to the facilities promised by the Kyga Ghaut, should the latter not be available, and that your wishes, as expressed in the 17th para. of your Despatch, will be completely fulfilled.

27. You will see from our proceedings that we have left Colonel Kennedy practically unfettered to push on the works on both lines as rapidly as the supply of labour at his command will admit; we have absolved him from the usual restrictions regarding previous sanction to plans and estimates, having complete reliance on his judgment as well as his energy; we have simply required that he should be able to show, for the sum expended at the end of the season, an adequate result in improved facilities for bringing cotton down to the coast, and we do not think that we have omitted anything which would strengthen the hands of one of the ablest and most energetic engineer officers in the service of Government.

28. We regret that he should have been deprived, at the most busy period of the working season, of the services of Captain Baker a most promising and energetic officer, whose health has given way under his unremitting exertions to push on the works entrusted to him; but we have done our best in this and in other respects to overcome, as far as lies in our power, the obstacles to work created by an unusually unhealthy season

29. It is, we think, clear from the enclosed reports that, by one or other, if not by both roads, there will be ample means for bringing the whole cotton crop of the season down by carts, and that there is, as far as we can at present see, no ground for the fears expressed by the Manchester Cotton Company, that their presses, which are not yet erected, will be ready before the roads requisite to supply them with cotton are open for cart traffic.

30. As regards arrangements for the future management of the port, the laying out and administration of the future town, we would refer to our Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 2893, of the 27th October 1862. It will be seen that the resolution provides for creating a municipal machinery which will place it in the power of those most interested in the welfare of the town and of the port to make known their wants to an authority on the spot, which will be able to procure, if it cannot at once provide, all the facilities which will from time to time be needed for the increasing trade.

31. Finally, we would beg your attention to the fact that the agents of the Manchester Cotton Company are not the only parties who have established themselves at Sedashegar for the purpose of purchasing, pressing and shipping cotton. There are agents from more than one Bombay firm on the spot, who express themselves fairly content with what has been done, or is now doing by Government, and who when they have cause of complaint address themselves direct to us. We have not yet found any difficulty in disposing satisfactorily of all such complaints, and if the agents of the Manchester Cotton Company would adopt the same course, we feel assured it would be more satisfactory to all parties than leaving us to hear the first of their complaints through the Secretary of State.

32. This leads us to notice the complaint of Mr. Haywood as described in the first paragraph of your Despatch, as to the want of communicativeness on the part of the Government officers.

33. As far as we can learn, the want of communicativeness was all on Mr. Haywood's own side.

34. The services of Dr. Forbes, whose advice and experience were most valuable, were placed at Mr. Haywood's disposal on the most liberal scale on the part of all, both officers of Government and merchants, both here and at Sedashegar, to meet him in the most cordial spirit, and do all that could be done to advance the important public objects he came out to promote. There was a general complaint of his want of communicativeness, and as far as we can learn, it is only to his own shareholders, and, through them, to you, that he has made any complaint.

35. Had any complaint reached us, we need hardly say that it would have been promptly attended to.

36. We have addressed the principal mercantile firms here who have establishments at Sedashegar, to ascertain what further measures beyond those ordered and in progress they would suggest for facilitating the export of cotton this season from Sedashegar, and you may confidently rely on our anxiety to give effect to any suggestions of a practical character which we may receive.—We have, &c.

H. B. E. Frere.
W. E. Frere.
J. D. Inverarity.

Bombay Castle, 13th January 1863.

Minute by the Honorable J. D. Inverarity.

1. Having proceeded to Sedasheger, I record the result of my observations and personal inquiries made on the spot.

2. When it was determined to form a shipping port in the Bay of Sedashegar, it became necessary to connect the selected port at Beitkool with the producing districts of the interior by means of roads. Under orders of the Madras Government the Kyga Ghaut line was undertaken; but the high level system of their officers, which, by hugging the hill side, involved increased distances and undulations, instead of level roads was, when the work was handed over to the officers of this Government, abandoned, and the construction of a considerably shorter, more level, and in every respect better line was ordered. It was anticipated that the Kyga Ghaut road would take some time in construction, an alternative line was therefore adopted by the Arbyle Ghaut to near Ankola, and thence along the coast to Beitkool; but as this coast line was not made, the Hyder Ghaut road was adopted as a second and temporary alternative. It will thus be seen that when, in February 1862, our engineers took charge of the executive duties in North Canara, everything had to be done in regard to connecting the port of Beitkool with the interior by means of roads. From February to end of April 1862 the Kyga Ghaut road was, I am informed, opened to a minimum of 15 feet in width as far as Mullapoor, on the Kali Nuddee, some parts of the ghaut itself being a few feet wider. The road surface, however, is as yet not formed, and the road is neither drained nor bridged. From Mullapoor to Konay the road has not been touched.

3. At the beginning of last month a deadly fever broke out amongst the 1,850 labourers employed upon the Kyga Ghaut, and in a few hundred men were attacked with the disease, and within two days sixteen hundred left their work, and returned to their homes in Goa and the Southern Concan. A couple of hundred sickly Canarese from the adjacent villages remain at work, and are employed in widening the lower portion of the ghaut and improving the road onward to Mullapoor. Their labour can effect but little, I fear.

4. Failure having occurred at the Kyga Ghaut the gang of convicts were removed to the Arbyle and coast line in order that this road might be opened by the 1st March next; and as the country in this direction is healthy, there is every probability that the engineer's anticipations will be fulfilled, a bridge over the Bellkeny river remaining for completion at that date. On this road there are some 2,600 labourers, 380 convicts, and two companies of sappers employed.

5. But the Arbyle and coast road, though opened to a minimum width on the 1st March next, can after all be considered only a cleared road for the greater portion of its length. Though coated in parts with moorum, it can never, until it is metalled throughout, bear even a moderate traffic. The daily passage of even so low a number as 50 carts will entirely cut it up, and when the road is once brought into use we may expect that a daily average of at least 300 carts will pass over it.

6. It thus appears that the Arbyle Ghaut and coast road is expected to admit of cotton passing along it two months hence, to Beitkool and on to Alliguddy and Konay: but such cotton, if brought down, can be conveyed only to the sites where the Manchester Cotton Company or others propose to establish presses; for as yet buildings for presses have not been constructed, and presses have not been set up. I have been over the Manchester Cotton Company's premises at Alliguddy, and saw what was pointed out to me as the foundation for the press building being dug. This foundation, being below low water mark, will probably give some trouble, and I have no doubt that a road will be available to bring cotton to Alliguddy before there are presses at Alliguddy to screw it for shipment. An office building, and a workshed built of plank and roofed with iron, have been already constructed by this company, and the walls of a range of barracks wherein to house their labourers, give evidence of the earnestness with which this company prosecutes its undertaking. The Cotton Supply Association whose sole object is the general improvement of cotton, have not any establishment at Sedashegar. The complaint communicated in the Secretary of State's letter, No. 19, dated 13th November 1862, must, therefore, have been made by them on behalf of the Manchester Cotton Company, who have entered into commercial speculations at that place. The accompanying plan, on which Captain Baker, the executive engineer, has shown the progress of the various works at Beitkool and its neighbourhood, has been prepared for transmission to the Secretary of State, as required in the 19th paragraph of his letter already quoted. This plan will be useful for reference in disposing of the complaints of the Manchester Cotton Company, who state that works have not been completed by the time at which they had been led to expect they would be available for conveying cotton to the site of their presses, and for landing and embarking goods; and that in order to avoid great inconvenience and additional loss, they have been obliged themselves to construct a pier, which was one of the works Government had undertaken to make. They complain that having sent presses to Sedasheger at great expense, they could not for some time land them for want of a pier; that being ultimately landed on the north-west of the cove, on the opposite side to that on which the pier was to have been built, and near the spot where the wharves have now been commenced, they were unable to convey them to their establishment, and that they have been lying where landed for months with no early prospect of their removal.

7. The disingenuousness displayed in this complaint is to me apparent. It is subject of complaint that works are not completed so as to be available for conveying cotton to the site of their presses; and immediately after the complaint is, that their presses were landed on the north-west of the cove, where they have been lying for months with no early prospect of their removal. It is thus suggested, in the first place, that presses are ready, but that cotton cannot be conveyed to them for want of roads; and in the next place, while it is shown that the presses are on the opposite side of the cove, at a distance from the company's establishment, the labour and agency through which they were placed there are not given.

8. I have already stated above, that neither press buildings, nor screws are in existence at Alliguddy, and I will now explain why the company's machinery was landed on the north-west of the cove. That point, at the spot marked A in the plan, was the position chosen by Sir W. Denison for a wharf, and under the orders of this Government the hill was cut away there, so as to form a landing with a frontage of 75 feet and a depth of 100 feet.

9. The 2nd and 15th paragraphs of Captain Baker's report dated 1st instant (No. 1), which accompanies this, give the history of the landing in June last of the Seringapatam's stores, among which were the presses referred to by the company; a perusal of that history will show that those presses were landed by the sole exertions of Government officers, and that they were landed at the north-west of the cove because that was a prepared spot, and at the same time the most sheltered spot in the bay. It will be gathered also from that history that even had the bay been studded with piers, the Cotton Company had not themselves the means of landing their heavy machinery; and now, in regard to its removal from where it has been landed for them, it is presumed they consult their own convenience, and await the erection of buildings, for its reception.

10. The pier which the Cotton Company complain that they have been obliged themselves to construct, in order to avoid great inconvenience and additional loss, is a paltry affair of 30 feet in depth by 21 feet in width, situated on the edge of the sandy beach in front of the south corner of their premises, and which under agreement will merge in the wharf wall whenever this is brought up to it. It consists of dry stone sheathed with plank, and may have cost, with the tramway which runs from the company's premises to its head, perhaps a couple of thousand rupees.

11. The Secretary of State has given most earnest injunctions that no time should be lost in making the port of Sedashegar available, and in improving the means of communication to it, and it has been reported that the officer in charge of the roads is well supplied with assistance and money. As already said, until February 1862, practically nothing had been done for Sedashegar; since then the Kyga Ghaut and Arbyle Ghaut roads have been pushed on, but deadly sickness among the labourers has necessitated the abandonment of the former for a time. The alternative road via Arbyle it is anticipated will be passable in two months hence. When this road has been opened no time should be lost in preparing metal to be laid upon it after the first fall of rain; many of the labourers employed upon it might then also perhaps be transferred to the Kyga line between Konay and Mullapoor, a distance of 20 miles now altogether unmade. It may be hoped that after the 1st March, when the hot weather has set in, this portion of country may be more healthy than it has been since the rains. There is in Canara a great want of labour, and this want has been intensified by the attempt to restrict the wages of labour, so as not to interfere with the market in the neighbouring districts of Belgaum and Dharwar. This I think has been a mistake, and the engineer should be authorised to give full price that labour will fetch in North Canara.

12. The Manchester Cotton Company have imported their labour from Cochin, at six rupees per head per mensem, exclusive of housing and passage to and fro. Had we a steamer available at Sedashegar, something of the kind might be done by our officers, and with fair wages and suitable arrangements for providing food at a reasonable rate, we might anticipate that our roads and wharves would progress with a rapidity hitherto unknown, and a considerable quantity of cotton has been prepared for the wharf walls, which now begin to appear near the north-east corner of the cove, as shown in the plan. Here, too, labour is but scant; 30 men are working at the wharf wall, and 700 men, including convicts and sappers, are quarrying and preparing the stone. Here also the removal of the restriction on prices of labour will surely tend to improve the supply, and time and money will in the end be saved. I think the wharf from the south-west corner of the Manchester Cotton Company's ground, along the east side of the cove, should, with the proposed pier projecting at the point C, be completed without delay, and that as the hill is cut away to fill in the backing of the sea wall, the level so obtained should be appropriated to warehouses: as trade increases the wharf wall with warehouses should be extended along the west side of the cove, and a pier be constructed at the points D and F. All these piers, except perhaps the last, will be beyond the influence of gales from the west.

13. Captain Searle, the officer in charge of the wharf works, should give his attention also to the preparations necessary for the contemplated lighthouse on the Oyster rock. The want of a steamer is much felt in connection with this work, and the departure of the "Nerbudda" should be expedited. Captain Baker reports that every endeavour is being made to complete this work by the end of May next.

14. I do not think it necessary to press on the river groin. I am told that the deposit of one year is removed the next, and that any perceptible silting up is unknown. The experience of future years will show whether the groin is necessary, and whether the river might not be greatly improved by shutting off its backwaters, so as to enable it, by an increased volume of water, to sweep away the bar at its mouth.

15. I was unfortunate in not finding the superintendent, Dr. Forbes, at Beitkool; I am told that since his appointment he has paid the place two flying visits of 36 and 18 hours. This is to be regretted, for the constant presence and fostering care of a superintendent is essential to the well-being of the settlement in its infancy. Drainage, roads, making of allotments, and many other matters connected with an infant colony, require his best and immediate attention. In the mere matter of conservancy, instant arrangements are necessary to prevent a pestilence overtaking the place; I trust therefore the superintendent will be instructed to take up his abode at Beitkool, where he should proceed to build himself a house, so as to make it patent to all that it is the intention of Government that the port should be established there; Mr. Maxwell, agent of Messrs. Nicol & Co., is the only person who has commenced to build a house of stone. All other dwellings at present in existence are mere sheds, and it is not to be expected that a bazaar will spring up until it is seen that the superintendent has permanently taken up quarters. Some six months ago the Government of India were addressed on the subject of transferring the post office from Sedashegar to Beitkool. This is a transfer that is most urgently called for, and should be carried out pending the confirmation of higher authority; the other Government officers at Sedashegar should also at once be removed to Beitkool, and buildings should be prepared for them without delay.

16. To these and other matters the superintendent's attention should be called, and he should be required to furnish, periodically, reports of the progress made in advancing primarily the interests of the community established at this new port, and secondarily, through them, the development of the resources of a country, the extent or value of which is as yet but little known or appreciated.

17. I have not touched upon the impetus to trade on the Kala Nuddee, the Toodry, and the Suruswutee rivers, which the establishment of the port at Beitkool would doubtless give. The capabilities of these rivers are great, and the luxuriance of the country on their banks is sufficient to show that to the cotton of the upper country, palm oil, sugar, pepper, &c. from the lower might be added to swell the exports from Sedashegar.

5th January 1863. J. D. Inverarity.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

CHINA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

Hongkong, 28*th April*.

Patna, dlrs. 636.
Malwa, dlrs. 665.

Hongkong, 29*th April*.

Patna, dlrs. 645.
Malwa, dlrs. 670.
Both Markets firm, tendency upwards, good demand.
Bills, 238 per 100 dlrs. Tendency downward.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

Galle, 18*th May* 7-25 P.M.
Steamer *Singapore* anchored from Bombay.

Galle, 18*th May* 7-30 P.M.
Steamer *Norna* sailed for Bombay.

Madras, 18*th May* 1-4 A.M.
Steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Calcutta.

NEWS LETTER.

Jacobabad, 9*th May*.

What little news is obtainable here I find I may safely leave to your industrious correspondent Number Six, as he is probably the best informed of Upper Sind correspondents. As a stranger, I purpose noting my "views and opinions" on Jacobabad, Mill on Individuality allowing me the privilege equally with its eminent founder of stating them freely. Firstly, I think Jacobabad is a mistake. I think it would be cheaper and more secure to have Head Quarters at Sukkur and ordinary outposts on the Frontiers communicating with Jacobabad by Railway or Tramway; but then, I am *non militaire*, and might wisely say nought. I know, that a Tramway ought to be constructed between Jacobabad and Sukkur, or at least from Shikarpore to Sukkur, in the first instance. It would pay at once, the intervening districts are populous and fertile and the subject might be commended to the Kurrachee merchants, as, from defective carriage, produce gets enormously enhanced in price before reaching an export market. The districts between Shikarpore and Larkhana are also very fertile, and, as soon as the course of the "Kotree to Mooltan" Railway is decided on, private speculators might advantageously embark in feeders from these parts. I have seen no allusion by the press to the great Seeah Canal, proposed by General Jacob. I believe it has at last been sanctioned by Government and would repay its cost in four or five years—remaining afterwards a permanent good—a *good* for ever. It was intended originally to rise near Kusmore and run along the Frontier skirting the Hill to Shahdadpoor and it was estimated by General Jacob to cost about 11 lacs. Late surveys have however shewn that it would be better to commence it some 20 miles higher up the river and make it smaller, and Government has consequently sanctioned 6 lacs to do so, but this sum is probably too small. General Jacob spent seven years fighting for his project—and died. Major Merewether took it in hand, pushed it as far as he was able for 3 years—and left—and Major Green has the honor of stopping it. Probably he does so because the amount sanctioned is insufficient to protect the country from floods if the canal be dug and improperly guarded. We have the concurrent testimony of all capable of speaking on the subject as to its advisability, and as Ryots, Zemindars, and Engineers agree in calling the project a good one, it is a pity to abandon or delay it. The Engineers may be wrong of course, as Major Fife, who is I believe an authority on the subject, seemed, in a report which I read "long years ago," greatly to prefer the ordinary Ryot (sweet rusticity!) to a sophisticated engineer—said Sindee having an "intuitive knowledge" of Hydraulics—but surely the Ryot's right if the Sahib's wrong. It illustrates the advantage of hereditary training. If, as the *Deccan Herald* said some time back, our sailors have an hereditary right to excellence from generations of practice, Sindee cultivators have ditto from ditto. There! I take that to be concise enough, and somewhat after the fashion of Number Six. Another of whose merit is, by the way, that he does not give a coward's slap in the dark—anonymously—at least, not quite anonymously. Do you know I strongly suspect that SIX was the number of his compartment in Colaba, and who has a better right to urge the claims of "Individuality" than one whose very name was ignored for a time, as probably his was, in that salubrious seaside, sanatory, establishment? I have a word of advice for correspondents of another complexion. To them it may seem pardonable to discover superhuman virtues in friendly, and faults in disagreeable, superiors; and to make a jest of a young lady on a carriage drive in a station where there are only two of either and to otherwise act in a manner to gratify private pique by anonymous newspaper writing; but if they will reflect they will find, that the inference from such behaviour is that they are ashamed of their names or objects, grateful for past, and hopeful for future, favors, or revengeful for fancied slights, and malicious for want of influence, and that, although anonymousness offers the sycophant and sneak a ready means of annoying both patron and victim, the advantage is temporary and the thing that gains it is soon treated, publicly and privately with the contempt it deserves. I started with the intention of saying something about Jacobabad. It seems to be a very healthy station and it has, as far as I have seen of it, many fine trees shady and elegant avenues in the province, whilst the grass with which the roads are strewed, in the absence of metal, keep them cool and free from dust, so that a person can, with comparative comfort, walk out at noon in the summer. The adjacent country is what Sindees call "moke" i. e. below flood line, and with the water under control. "Sylab" is uncontrolled irrigation, and, that's what they had last year, I believe, when the floods threatened Jacobabad, and, made off in a westerly direction, leaving an increased revenue of nearly half a lac. Jacobabad will probably be wiped out eventually by these floods as the country lies so peculiarly that Captain Macdonald has given the Indus only 14 years to run through the present site. Poor Jacob's Castle and relics will then be a matter for history and antiquarianism. If a great man has left his impress anywhere, Jacob has left it in Jacobabad. The station itself is looked to be blotted almost at once by the classic Indus, but the manliness, independence, even the manners, petty customs, habits, styles of thinking that he introduced will sustain a much lengthier ablution by old Father Time ere they be washed out as cleanly as they say the station will be. I wish to bear willing testimony to the harmony that pervades society here, and to the straightforward, liberal, English habits of the officers of the station. One would think that, when so far from home and authority, and in an enervating climate, discipline, morals, or breeding, would relax, but, these as far as I can judge, are very creditably sustained. The only public institution requiring notice is the Library, which is large and varied enough for such a small community. I think it should contain fewer novels and more books of reference, but it is not unpleasing to notice that it is a very promising condition. It has not so many volumes as the Sukkur Library but is equal to the Hydrabad one—which is a shame, I think, to the latter place, and to Kotree which has no Library at all, although both are larger and wealthier stations. I hear that Khodadad Khan, Ex-Khan of Khelat, and Moolla Mahomed, principal Rebel Chief, are on their way to Major Green, to get the favor of the British Government, I presume. They come unarmed as we should be very foolish to let them skirmish in our territories.—*Our Paper*, (*Kurrachee*) *May* 12.

LOCAL.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor on the Esplanade this evening:—

March.—"Attaque" ..... *Hamm.*
Overture.—"Merry Wives of Windsor".. *Nicloci.*
Waltz.—"Water Sprite"..... *Coote.*
Selection.—(Op) "Nachtlager in Granada" *Kreutzer.*
Scene and Duett.—(Op) "Domino Nero". *Pacini.*
Quadrille.—"Christy Minstrels" ..... *D'Albert.*
Galop.—"Avalanche" ..... *Tinney.*

Narrow Escape.—At about six o'clock yesterday morning, a Parsee child, aged two years and a half, fell from the window of the third floor of a house in Khetwaddy into the street. The boy, while playing, leant against the sill of the window, and, over-balancing himself, was precipitated into the street from a height of about forty feet. He was picked up insensible, and removed into the house. He has received severe injuries on the head and back, but is now doing well.

Rather Disreputable.—An application was preferred yesterday by the Captain of the *Sovereign of the Seas*, before the Senior Magistrate of Police, for a European Constable to be sent on board of his ship to take into custody the Chief and Second mates who were in a state of intoxication and alarming his wife, who was on board, by their violence. Constable White-baker was ordered by his Worship to proceed on board and take the parties into custody if the Captain wished it. Shortly afterwards the parties were brought on shore and lodged in the Fort Police chowkey, and will be placed at the bar this day.

Final Committal of John Johnson, for Murder.—This man was finally committed by the Senior Magistrate of Police yesterday for trial in the High Court for the wilful murder, on the high seas, of Captain Flucker of the ship *Dalkeith*. A special Sessions in the High Court for the trial of this case is to be applied for, as the *Dalkeith* will be ready for sea long before the regular Sessions of the High Court commences.

Parsee Gymnasium.—The annual exhibition for the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Parsee Gymnasium was held on Sunday afternoon last in the Gymnasia Esplanade. There was a large attendance of Native gentlemen of all classes, and the Chair was occupied by Mr. Bomonjee Framjee Cama. Business was opened by the Secretary, Mr. Pestonjee Dajeebhoy, reading the annual report of the Institution, from which it appeared that a temporary building has been erected on the Esplanade, for the Gymnasium, on a piece of ground granted by Government, rent free, on condition to vacate it within twenty-four months if required. Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir Readymoney has acceded to the request of the Committee to become a patron of the Institution. The number of boys in the Gymnasia are 125: of whom 108 are Parsees, 11 Goozeratee Hindoos, and 6 Marathi Hindoos; these are divided into five classes, two of which attend in the morning, and three in the evening. Very favourable progress has been made by the Gymnasium during the past year under the superintendence of Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, who has introduced several European exercises. At the request of the Committee, Dr. Hugh Miller, and Dr. Bhawoo Dajee, had visited the Gymnasium to see that the exercises practised by the boys were not such as would prove detrimental to their health, and they reported very favourably of the mode of instruction adopted in the Gymnasium. Dr. Miller's letter dated 28th April 1863, and addressed to the Secretary, is as follows:—"Sir,—I have the pleasure to report to your managing Committee that in compliance with their desire as expressed in your letter of date 27th February last, I have visited the Institution on several occasions, and have seen the boys in all the athletic exercises practised there. These exercises are, in my opinion, all of a kind calculated to improve the physical strength and development of the boys, and to make them more firm in step and manly in appearance, and are not necessarily attended with any evil result to boys free of organic disease on entry, and this I should recommend to be carefully watched and guarded against; because if a boy were admitted with heart disease for instance, it would of course get worse, and the Institution would perhaps unjustly get the blame of having induced it. If I may be allowed to do so, I would suggest, for the consideration of your Committee, whether some additional exercises, such as walking, running, and throwing the stone and the hammer might not be introduced with advantage. There must always be some risk of accidents where so many boys are engaged at once in such exercises, but from the great care manifested by the master I should think that risk a small one in your Institution." The financial statement shewed that there was a balance in hand on the 1st January 1862 of Rs. 1,257, to which were added during the past year Rs. 5,161, out of which Rs. 4,443 were expended, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 1,475. Boxing has been discontinued for want of funds, the salary of the boxing-master having been paid for three months by a Parsee gentleman. After the report was read and adopted, resolutions were adopted according thanks to the Managing Committee of the past year for their valuable services, and to Messrs. Peroshaw Pestonjee Viccajee, Dinshaw Dorabjee Mehta, and Jeejeebhoy Jehanghirjee Pocha for presenting silver medals for prizes, and to Mr. Merwanjee Nesserwanjee Bhownuggurja for presenting books for the same purpose. The boys then performed various athletic exercises for more than an hour, to the great delight of the assembled visitors; some of the feats executed by the advanced pupils were very much admired and applauded. The Chairman then distributed the prizes—silver medals to five, and books to eight boys, after which the meeting separated.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on the 16th May 1863.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	5,225,000
Public Deposits.....	,,	1,534,292
Other Deposits	,,	14,006,575
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding.....	,,	489,798
Rest	,,	801,103
Rupees...		22,056,768

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities ...	Rs.	2,673,618
Credit Accounts on do. do. ...	,,	846,315
Bills discounted	,,	9,708,968
Dead Stock	,,	489,258
Balances with Branches and Agents ...	,,	3,302,633
Cash and Currency Notes	,,	5,035,976
Rupees...		22,056,768

By order of the Board of Directors,
James Blair,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The preceding statement, when compared with that of last week, shows the following results:—

A decrease in public Deposits of	445,413
An increase in other Deposits of	408,881
A decrease in Bank's notes and Bills outstanding of	8,922
An increase in the Rest of.....	18,537
A decrease in Loans on Deposit of Government Securities of.....	509,439
A decrease on Credit accounts on Do. of.....	124,947
An increase in Bills Discounted of.....	511,750
A decrease in Dead Stock of	110
A decrease in Balances with Branches and Agents of.....	608,390
An increase in cash and currency notes of...	704,219

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—18TH MAY 1863.
(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

Assault on Board Ship.—Morris Sliney, a seaman of the ship *Mary Sparks*, was yesterday placed at the bar of the Police Office, charged with having committed two assaults on the person of John Watson, a seaman of the same ship; the first when the ship was entering the harbour of Bombay, and the second when the vessel lay at anchor in the harbour. From the evidence for the prosecution, it appeared that prosecutor originally shipped as second mate, but was reduced to seaman by the Captain for having been discovered asleep during his watch on deck. He apparently seems to have incurred the ill-will of the defendant for some act of his during the time he was second mate, for without any provocation whatever, the defendant assaulted Watson whilst he was engaged in heaving the lead from the main rigging, and subsequently, when the vessel lay at anchor in the Harbour struck him a blow on the forehead with a tinpot, inflicting a gash about an inch and a half in length. The defendant admitted the first assault, but denied having committed the second. His Worship, however, observed that although there was not sufficient corroborative testimony with regard to the second assault, nevertheless he had not the slightest doubt that he (the defendant) was guilty of the offence, and therefore he would sentence him to pay a fine of fifty rupees, in default of which he was ordered in the House of Correction for three months; and in the event of the fine being paid, a moiety of it to be given to Watson.

Refusal of duty.—Robert Quinn, James Ealkin, and James Walsh, seamen of the British vessel *Saracen*, were charged with having refused to do duty on board their ship. The prisoners unhesitatingly pleaded guilty, but urged as a justification for their so doing, the ill-treatment and excessive hardship they experienced from the officers of the ship, together with the bad quality of provisions served out to them; they stated they were in fear of their lives on board, for at sea, handspikes and belaying pins were continually flying about, and the second mate always carried a pair of brass knuckles with him. His Worship, however, did not deem their statements a sufficient excuse, as they never came forward to prefer any complaints, and sentenced each of the prisoners to four weeks' imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labor.

Desertion.—Robert McWilliam, the cook of the ship *Excelsior*, was yesterday charged by Captain Sanderson with having deserted from the ship on Sunday evening last; although twenty-four hours did not elapse since the prisoner quitted the ship, nevertheless, as the vessel was to proceed to sea early yesterday morning, the prisoner's absence from his ship amounted to desertion, to which he pleaded not guilty, urging in his defence that the Captain was aware of his having quitted the ship, and whom he was to meet at the Shipping Office to be paid off. The Captain, however, denied any knowledge of the prisoner's intention to quit the ship, and charged him with intentionally deserting from her. As the vessel was then unmooring and the pilot on board, his Worship inflicted no punishment upon the offender, but sent him on board in charge of a European Constable of Police.

Refusing to cut up Tobacco.—William Harris, Steward of the ship *Excelsior*, was yesterday placed at the bar of the Police Office, charged with refusing to obey the lawful commands of Captain Sanderson of the same ship. From the testimony of the Captain, it appeared that a parting dinner was given on board to a few friends on Sunday last, as the *Excelsior* was to sail on Monday morning. After the repast had been partaken of, and the party retired on the poop, and whilst the prisoner was engaged in clearing the dinner table, he was ordered by the Captain to cut up some tobacco for his pipe, the prisoner replied that he would do so as soon as the dinner things were removed. On which the Captain insisted that his order should be obeyed immediately, to which, however, the prisoner took no heed. An altercation ensued, and eventually the Captain ordered a boat to be manned with orders to convey the prisoner on shore. The prisoner admitted all that was stated by Capt. Sanderson, adding that the Captain sent him on shore with a view of discharging and paying him off on Monday morning. His Worship, in sentencing the prisoner to a forfeiture of two days' pay, observed that he thought it would not be every Captain who would deem it advisable to detain his ship from proceeding to sea in order to prosecute a seaman for such a trifling offence; however, as that was the Captain's own matter, he, his Worship, had nothing to do with it; the prisoner was charged with disobeying the lawful commands of the Captain, and he had to deal only with that, and for which offence the prisoner was sentenced to be mulcted two days' wages.

At the termination of the case, Captain Sanderson stated that he would not take the two men, meaning McWilliam and Harris, to sea with him, as he considered that his life would be endangered by so doing, and was proceeding to vent forth his indignation, when he was rebuked by his Worship, who pointed out to him the course he might pursue if he was desirous of discharging the men from his ship.

Further evidence in the case of the murder of Captain Flucker of the *Dalkeith* at Sea.—William Fisher stated that he shipped as an able seaman on board the ship *Dalkeith*. The prisoner John Johnstone's bunk in the top gallant forecastle was next to his on the starboard side. The prisoner's chest was half alongside his own bunk, and half alongside his (Fisher's), and so near to him that he could reach it from his bunk. On the early part of the voyage he went on the sick list, and in his bunk, and was so from the 1st to March. He was in his bunk on that morning when the Captain was wounded, and he was awakened from sleep between 2 and 3 o'clock by somebody who came into the forecastle, and who appeared to be very much out of breath, who opened the prisoner's chest, remained there about two seconds, and went away. The chest was unlocked. It was very dark in the forecastle, and he did not know who went to the prisoner's chest, neither could he see what he done at the chest further than that it was opened and shut again. It was between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning when he first learnt that the Captain had been wounded. About three quarters of an hour afterwards the prisoner entered the forecastle, and was asked by him if the Captain had been stabbed, to which the prisoner replied in the negative, saying that the Captain and himself had only had a growl.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—18TH MAY.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

Possessing a Forged Currency Note.—A Hindoo, named Ragoonath Wishnooram, was placed at the bar, upon the information of Balooba Luxamon, charged with having in his possession a forged currency note for one hundred rupees, knowing the same to be forged. On the morning of Saturday last, the informant, Balloo Luxamon, met the prisoner in Bholeshwar Road. He stopped him, and saw the prisoner throw something on the road, and run out the Bholeshwar temple compound. The prisoner was immediately arrested. Witness afterwards picked up what prisoner had thrown down, and found it to be a paper, and in it the false note for one hundred rupees.

The prisoner was remanded to jail.

European Delinquency.—John Fern, Lymon Bitcher, and John Davies, were placed at the bar, charged with being drunk and wilfully destroying a plank-wall and a post, of the value of three rupees, the property of Suckoo, woman, on Friday last.

The prosecutrix is a courtezan and lives in the Duncan Road. On the morning of Friday last, at about two o'clock, she was awoke with hearing a noise against the plank partition by the side of the stairs. There were two Europeans and two women in the house at the time. Immediately she got up, and saw that one of the posts and the partition had been thrown down Witness called out and police officers came there. She opened the trap door, and saw the police with the three prisoners at the bar in their custody. Witness estimated the damage at about three rupees.

The prisoners had nothing to urge in their defence.

His Worship convicted the prisoners, and find each of them in the sum of three rupees.

Riotious Behaviour of a Seaman.—William Horne, seamen of the ship *Ajdaha*, was charged with being drunk and assaulting Mr. C. Hollams, European Constable, while in the execution of his duty, in the Duncan Road, on Saturday last.

On the morning of Saturday last, Mr. Hallums saw the prisoner in the Duncan Road. He was drunk and very riotous. Witness saw prisoner go up to sepoy No. 739, and aim a very severe blow at the sepoy's face. Mr. Hallums went up to him, when prisoner seized him, and threw him violently to the ground. Prisoner was afterwards arrested and placed in Chowkey.

The above statement was corroborated by two other persons.

The prisoner urged in his defence that he was drunk.

The Magistrate found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and fined him ten rupees, in default to be imprisoned for fifteen days with hard labour, in the House of Correction. His Worship ordered four rupees out of the fine to be paid to Mr. Hallums.

Danger of Loading Children with Ornaments.—Bheemee, woman, was brought up charged with attempting to steal one silver anklet, of the value of four rupees, the property of one Bejanjee Jamsetjee, on Sunday, the 17th instant.

Bejanjee Jamsetjee stated,—I keep a Tavern in Cawasjee Patell's Tank Road. Yesterday at four P.M. I went to the Null Market to buy fish. My niece, named Dosseebaee, accompanied me. She carried my child, about eighteen months old. The child then wore a pair of silver anklets, one of which is now produced. They are of the value of eight rupees. They were on the child when we entered the market. While I was in the act of buying fish, my niece, who was about ten feet behind me, raised an alarm. I went up to her, and missed the anklets from the child's legs. My niece was holding the prisoner, whom she charged with stealing the anklets. I secured the prisoner. I saw the anklets now produced in the hand of the prisoner. I then took her to the Null Chowkey, and made her over to the Police.

The above statement was materially corroborated by Dosseebaee, niece to the prosecutor.

The prisoner urged in her defence that she had been in the market to look for her son.

His Worship sentenced the prisoner to one month's imprisonment with hard labour, in the House of Correction.

LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Monday, 18*th May* 1863.
(Before the Hon'ble Commissioner Sir Joseph Arnould, Kt.)

In re Rugoonath Damordharjee.

In this Insolvent's case, Dr. Reid appeared on behalf of Manick Pandurang, a mortgagee, and moved the the Hon'ble Commissioner for an order that the family dwelling house of the insolvent advertized for sale by the Official Assignee, be postponed, as his client held a mortgage on the house; and the money was lent for the use of the family and with the consent of the brothers and the widow, Monick Pandurang had a right to the house over the prior encumbrance, his was a special charge to the immoveable property and necessarily had a right to have that paid. On the other hand the Official Assignee would only be entitled to equity of redemption which he (the learned counsel) believed would amount to a very small sum, the specific charges had been liquidated, Dr. Reid further added that his client was ready to purchase off the prior encumbrances right, and under those circumstances he submitted the Court ought, under the 31st section of the Act, to interfere to prevent the sale of the house by auction, a course which must inevitably be detrimental to the other creditors from the large amount of fees that must ensue. The learned advocate proposed that the Official Assignee should have the house appraised, which course would prevent a loss to the other creditors, which otherwise they would sustain.

After some slight arguments on the case the Honorable Commissioner observed that it did not appear to him that a sufficient cause had been shewn, and he must necessarily refuse the application.

Mr. Gungadhur Doolajee.

Damoodur Ragoonath, a creditor of the insolvent opposed him in person. He pleaded that he became the insolvent's security some time ago for 77 rupees; subsequently the insolvent left Bombay for Kandeish, where he remained for five years, and as the insolvent returned to Tanna last month, he instituted an action against him in the Small Cause Court which had not been as yet decided, and in the event of the insolvent obtaining his discharge he would suffer a loss of the 77 rupees, independent of the insolvent having filed an incorrect schedule, as the fact of his being employed on 40 rupees per month had been

Such an inexplicable proceeding on the part of the Minister of Finance cannot fail to irritate the financiers who had offered their assistance, and will no doubt be a lesson to them how they make such offers in future. Seeing the ground cut from beneath their feet by the approaching establishment of the new bank, which, by its convention, has a prior claim, as soon as it is constituted, in the negotiation of such operations, the local element have made one last despairing effort to secure some of the good things to be obtained from the Turkish Government. The result shows that they have succeeded, but it is to be hoped that the speedy constitution of the bank will render such freaks on the part of the Government impossible. Notwithstanding the onerous terms of this loan, it is a proof of the beneficial effects to be anticipated by the establishment of the bank. Before the conclusion of the negotiation for that institution, a loan, even on the terms I mentioned, would have been impossible. Now, the Turks, far from experiencing any difficulty, have almost yielded to pressure and importunity from the local people in negotiating a loan to the extent of 1,200,000*l.* The security for that loan is a deposit of Consolidés for rather more than twice that amount. As a great proportion of these bonds have found their way to European markets, the Turks feel it incumbent on them to make any sacrifice rather than fail in the payment of the interest and sinking fund. Such defaults were not unfrequent in the case of securities manufactured for local consumption; but a recurrence of such expeditents would in this instance cause a European outcry which would not only prejudice the standing of their present securities, but render it impossible for them to obtain any pecuniary assistance in future.

A subject of considerable interest to European residents in Turkey is being discussed at the weekly diplomatic conferences held here, and is likely to be brought to a satisfactory termination. It refers to the legal tenure of landed property by aliens. Up to the present time this privilege had not been accorded, and, independently of the benefit it will confer on industrious and thriving settlers, it will contribute, in a great measure, to remove the opportunity and temptation of fraudulent transactions on the part of dishonest traders. The only means now by which such property may be acquired is by registering it in the name of a female relative, for all women by the laws of the country are considered Rayahs, and as such may hold property in their own name. It is not an unfrequent occurrence, therefore, in cases of failure or bankruptcy among traders, to see the property *held, as it were*, vicariously, by the wife or sister of a bankrupt, withheld from the creditors, by which means the ends of justice are defeated. The proposed concession will involve a certain *change in the capitulations*, by which the possessor of land, if an alien, will have to submit to a definite rate of taxation; but it is intended so to define its extent by a treaty arrangement with the Porte as will protect the European holder from any arbitrary proceeding on the part of the Government. I am informed that this important measure, of more real advantage even to the Turkish Government than to the foreign residents, inasmuch as it may open up a wide field for investment and improvement, is on the point of becoming law.

SUPPLEMENTARY DESPATCHES OF FIELD-MARSHAL ARTHUR DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G.*

(From the Times, April 4.)

In the tenth volume of this remarkable series, we reach that phase of Wellington's career which shines with the brightest historical lustre. No longer stemming conquest with difficulty, or slowly winning his way to victory, his figure now stands on the stage of Europe, as the foremost leader of its greatest coalition, who struck down for ever the power of Napoleon. From the Cabinets of Vienna, directed by his counsels, we follow him to that Zama in Belgium where the modern Hannibal sank before him, and thence we pursue his triumphant march to the capital of his banished enemy, where, as always, he found occasion to reveal his moderation, humanity, and wisdom. Yet as the genuine nature of a man is often less clearly visible in success than in a tedious struggle with fortune, this volume contains fewer special marks of the Duke's peculiar and distinctive qualities than several of those which have preceded it. His patient energy, his tenacity of purpose, his clear foresight, and his administrative genius, were necessarily brought out in fuller relief in his correspondence in Spain and Portugal, where he was well nigh left to his own resources to confront the gigantic strength of Napoleon, than they could be in the campaign of 1815, when most of the chances of the struggle were with him, and his Government felt him to be their director. Yet though less clearly characteristic of the Duke, the value of this volume is great as a contribution to the materials of history. It brings out in the plainest light the ascendancy of Wellington in the counsels of the allies, and shows how much of their rapid success depended upon his ability and foresight. It discloses a feature of the Waterloo Empire at the desperate crisis of 1815, conspicuous for its fidelity and minuteness, and it adds much to our previous knowledge of the conduct and resources of Napoleon in this final contest with Europe. Moreover, it abounds in details about the memorable campaign of Waterloo, which, if well studied, we venture to think, will be of peculiar value to the historian.

It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that when Europe rose for the second time to put down its recent conqueror and master, the extreme right wing of the allied hosts was placed in Belgium under the command of Wellington. The charge was one of considerable difficulty, for, though the armies that were marching on France were irresistible when brought together, they were as yet so distant from each other and their object that a sudden attack on the Low Countries and temporary success on the Rhine and the Meuse were not beyond the reach of Napoleon. Remembering, too, the nature of the coalition, it was not easy to foresee with certainty what might have been the issue of such events, whether Austria might not have stopped her advance and Russia withdrawn from a remote contest. To guard Belgium along her French frontier, to prevent, if possible, the moral effect of the occupation of her cities by Napoleon, and at the same time to secure for his army a safe and impregnable base of operations, were, accordingly, Wellington's objects in this juncture, and history tells us how he accomplished them. His memorandum which, though published elsewhere, appears fitly in the present volume, he explains what must have been the results of giving up these paramount ends, and of following the shallow criticism which advised his taking a position in the heart of Belgium, with a view, not to its general defence nor to his line of communications with England, but to a single battle with Napoleon (page 520) :—

"The initiative for such general battle must still have been in the hands of Bonaparte. He might have avoided it by merely remaining with his main body within the French frontier; while with his hussars and light troops he would have possessed Brussels and Ghent and the communications with England and Holland, and with Germany through Holland. . . . The historian is not sensible of, and cannot calculate upon, or even consider the effect of the moral impression resulting from the loss of Brussels and Ghent, the flight of the King of the Netherlands and of the King Louis XVIII., the creatures of the treaties of peace and of the acts of the Congress of Vienna; and this with the loss of the communications of the army under the Duke of Wellington with England, Holland, and Germany, without making the smallest effort to save any of these objects."

The conditions of this defensive system required a wide dissemination of force in all the avenues leading from France, and the occupation of Brussels and Antwerp by the army under Wellington's orders. They required, moreover, that the Prussian army should extend itself from the Rhenish Provinces to a point of contact with its British allies, so that the frontier should be equally guarded by a barrier capable of equal resistance. On the Duke's side, considering his strength and the special objects he had in view, this arrangement was carried out as effectually as was consistent with many difficulties; but the case was different with the Prussian generals, who, clinging to their base of operations at Liege, left a single spot in the allies' centre which was somewhat weaker than any other. The cause of this, as we see from this volume, was that the scheme for the defence of Belgium originated with the Duke alone, and that Gneisenau and Blucher worked it out, with good faith and ability indeed, but less skilfully than the English commander-in-chief. The advance of Charleroi and Namur—that is, to strengthen the allied centre, and to cover the valley of the Sambre and the Meuse, was made at the instance of Wellington alone, and at first was very distasteful to them; and well it was for the fate of Europe that Napoleon found this impediment in his way, even though it might with advantage have been somewhat stronger (p. 47) :—

"Though the Prussian army of the Lower Rhine will never refuse to co-operate with the Anglo-Dutch in the defence of the Low Countries, it is nevertheless bound to provide for the safety of the other districts, and to combine both objects as far as possible, *it cannot move to any distance from the Meuse.* . . . In spite of all these obstacles, however, it is enough that the Duke of Wellington wishes our advance; the Prussian army obeys him with pleasure. . . . Orders therefore have been given that the corps of General Ziethen shall *concentrate itself on the 10th of April at Namur, and from thence shall march to cantonments between Charleroi and Namur.*"

The task of organizing the defence of Belgium and, with this object, of training for the field a motley army of many nations and fortifying numerous points in the country was not, however, as this volume shows, the only duty of Wellington at this juncture. The master spirit of the nation whose wealth was the mainspring of the league against Napoleon, the Duke became the chief counsellor and foremost General of the coalition; and it is only in these pages that we see how arduous, complicated, and delicate was this trust, and how largely Wellington's moral ascendancy contributed to its successful fulfilment. To secure unity in the designs of the alliance, to fix its aims to a single object, to reconcile its conflicting interests, to keep down its tendency to dissension, and to apportion justly and with a view to their purpose the subsidies lavished upon it by England required qualities of the rarest order; and but for the Duke's position and character we may doubt whether this would have been accomplished. What between the selfish jealousies of the Belgians, the vacillation and indecision of Austria, the ambitious and secret aims of Russia, the passionate and vindictive menaces of the Prussians, the dull and antiquated incapacity of the Bourbons, and the greedy avidity of all for money, the coalition was full of elements of discord, and that these did not break out in disunion was mainly due to the Duke's ascendancy. We quote the following as an illustration of one of the principal cause of contention :—

"I should not conceal from your lordships that although I endeavoured to point out the immense exertions that Great Britain had made, and also alluded to the power of aiding any particular district which the Duke of Wellington had in his hands by the appropriation of the two millions at his absolute disposal, still there appeared a great deal of ill-humour, especially among the Prussians, *threatening to withdraw their army across the Rhine, and resorting to a style of observation, in which they were supported by the other Commissioners, as unjustifiable as disgusting and disagreeable.*"

Meanwhile the Imperial outlaw of Europe, reseated upon his throne of revolution, was making great but convulsive efforts to withstand the invasion gathering around him. This volume, full of secret intelligence conveyed to Wellington by emissaries from France, attests the energy of Napoleon at this crisis, and confutes the notion put forth by some that his fall was caused by his own inactivity and remissness. But though, considering his means and position, he did all that human skill could accomplish, it is obvious that his chance of success was small, for if a united France is unconquerable, this source of strength was now wanting to him. One of the most interesting parts of this volume is its vivid account of France at this juncture, a picture full of warning to those who, dazzled by despotism in its hour of splendour, forget what it often has proved in adversity. The nation, enervated by its long servitude, had yielded to the military revolt which had brought the Emperor to the Tuileries again, but it did not support its nominal choice, and sick of war, apathetic, and listless, it watched Europe arrayed against it, without heeding that the fall of its chief might seriously endanger its own independence. Mistrust and jealousy reigned between Napoleon and his former instruments, who, having felt the excesses of his power, were now afraid to intrust him with a dictatorship at a juncture when it was really needed; the national representatives, untrained to affairs, were idly theorizing on the verge of fate; the Executive, once so rapid and vigorous, was paralyzed by discontent and treachery; and the reviving credit and industry of the country were suddenly blighted and arrested :—

"From the best judgment that I can form generally of the present state of feeling the thing will be soon over. There is no army to resist the Allies. The people will not rise in my case. No great force can be had without conscription, and no one dare name the word. The *esprit militaire* is on the wane in France. Even the word '*gloire*' is out of fashion. . . . The greater part of Bonaparte's Ministry, which his weakness has obliged him to compose against his will, is against him. Fouche, Carnot, all the old Jacobins now grown rich, and all the partisans of liberal ideas, know him too well to put any confidence in him, and look up secretly to the Duke of Orleans. He has been compelled to give France a constitution; and, Republican as it is, it has given offence, because, it contains some traces of the Empire. He wishes to have an absolute dictatorship, yet he has been obliged to fix a day for the convocation of the national representatives. Thus tossed about from one *role* to the other, he can neither be a despot nor a Jacobin; he has terrified the peaceable and disgusted the revolutionists. . . . The capital presents a strange appearance; disquiet and sorrow are on all countenances. There is a complete stagnation in trade and credit, and the taxes are enforced with severity. The circulation of money is paralyzed; the army is paid by Exchequer-bills only; and the contractors find it exceedingly difficult to be always in advance on their contracts."

Even the army to a certain extent reflected the general feelings of the nation, and, admirably as it behaved in the field, it had lost much of its idolatry of Napoleon :—

"What may appear more surprising is that the troops are by no means as satisfied as their infamous conduct would make it appear. They were quite astonished at the cold and silent reception they met with from the Parisians; many of the soldiers say aloud, 'Nous croyions que la nation serait contente de ce que nous avons fait, mais puisqu'il en est autrement nous ferons de'faire' (*sic*) de nous avons fait.' Two regiments of cuirassiers refused the other day to cry '*Vive l'Empereur*,' and it is an absolute fact that many soldiers have already deserted. As numbers of them are lodged by billet in private houses, I have heard them say, 'Nous aimons mieux le Père la Violette (Bonaparte) que le gros Papa (le Roi), que nous ne connaissons pas, mais nous sommes las de guerre, et si Napoleon pour cela nous fait la guerre avec toute l'Europe nous reprendrons le gros Papa.' The Old Guard which has come from Metz to Paris is extremely discontented. They thought Bonaparte would give them still more than what the King had promised them; but, finding the contrary, many of them said aloud, if they had known that, they would have fought for the King."

Such being the attitude of France and Europe, Napoleon crossed the Belgian frontier, and, making for Quatre Bras, the Allies in a wholly false line, while the Prussians met, pushed forward towards Quatre Bras and Sombref in the hope of separating Blucher and Wellington. That this attack was most ably executed, that it hit the spot in the allied positions on which their power to concentrate was least, is as true as that it was rash in the extreme, and that the Duke never changed his belief that Napoleon should have assailed him differently. But when it is said that the allied generals had not conceived such a move possible, we more completely surprised by it, the assertion is absurd and untrue, as is proved by many passages in this volume. For instance, as early as the 10th of May, the Prince of Orange had nearly anticipated the very attack Napoleon made, and the Duke had acted on his suggestions :—

"Should the French push along the road from Binch to Nivelles, am I to move General Alten's division and the 3rd division of the Netherlands in the direction of Nivelles, and make a stand there? . . . The Nivelles road is the least well guarded as well by us as by the Prussians, who have only a very weak post of cavalry at Binch, it being besides, the nearest to Maubeuge, where the French have their principal force."

It is also true that on the 14th of June the Duke was not informed accurately of the concentration of the French army and of its exact position on the frontier. Of this, however, the Prince of Orange and Sir William Verschoyle, who were near the frontier, bear the blame; they had been placed by Wellington at points at which they ought to have found out the facts, and it is clear from this volume they did not do so. The following notes from both these Generals, dated in the afternoon and morning of the 14th, show how completely Napoleon had deceived them, and how admirably he had masked his movement :—

"I am just now returned from the front, *where all is quiet, and where no preparations for attack are taking place. It appears that the troops have only been concentrated at Maubeuge to be reviewed.* They began yesterday to march again in different directions, some to Beaumont, and some to Pont sur Sombre, *where it is said a camp will be formed.*"

As is well known, Napoleon advanced in force on Charleroi on the morning of the 15th, and, bearing back the corps of Ziethen, pushed forward to strike the allied centre. The Duke at Brussels should have heard of this at 2 or 3 p.m. at latest; and in this case he would have been at Quatre Bras by the early forenoon of the 16th in force sufficient to defy Napoleon; but here again his lieutenants were remiss; and it was not until near the middle of the night that he had received any further information than the falling back of the Prussian outposts—intelligence on which he could not venture to order a general concentration on his left, which must have uncovered one route to Brussels. This is clearly shown in a paper by Müffling, who was present at the Duke's head-quarters :—

"On the 15th of June, when General Ziethen was attacked, he sent an officer to me, who reached Brussels at 3 p.m. The Duke, to whom I communicated immediately my intelligence, had received no report from his outposts at Mons. I put to him the question, 'whether he would assemble his army and where, as Marshal Blucher would certainly concentrate at Ligny, or had already done so.' The Duke answered me, 'If all is as General Ziethen supposes, I shall concentrate on my left wing the Prince of Orange and shall so bring it to the Sambre at Charleroi and Namur. If, however, a portion of the enemy should advance by Mons, I must then concentrate more to my centre. For this reason I must wait for my advices from Mons before I fix on my rendezvous. Nevertheless, as the breaking up from cantonments is certain, and only the point of assembly doubtful, I shall order all to be in readiness, and shall move the Brunswick corps now in reserve, and a light cavalry brigade to Quatre Bras forthwith.' . . . *Towards midnight* the Duke called and told me 'I have a report from General Dornberg at Mons, that Napoleon has moved on Charleroi with all his force, and that he (General Dornberg) has nothing in his front. I have therefore sent orders for the concentration of my people on Nivelles and Quatre Bras.'"

In consequence of this untoward delay, and also of another misadventure which prevented Bulaw from joining his chief, the concentration of the allied armies on the two points of Quatre Bras and Sombref, though quite sufficient as the event proved, was less perfect than could have been wished, and undoubtedly gave some chances to Napoleon. We have always thought that the danger was increased by Blucher's hurry in fighting at Ligny, when as yet unsupported by Wellington, and are glad to find our opinion confirmed by no less a judge than General Dumouriez, who describes these tactics as "very hazardous." It is clear, moreover, from this passage from Müffling, that there is no truth in the Prussian excuse that Blucher would not have fought at all unless assured of aid from our army :—"My first despatch to Bry could leave no doubt in General Blucher's mind that we could not come to his aid there, but that we could assist him by giving employment to 30,000 of the enemy." . . . "I continued to send accounts of all that passed, both written and personally, by my aides-de-camp."

The rapid march of the British on Quatre Bras, and the stubborn stand they made at that point, relieved, however, Blucher from peril, prevented the separation of the Allies, enabled them to act in concert thenceforward, and deprived Napoleon of his best chance in a game almost desperate from the outset. Of the operations of the 16th, which, if unavoidably retarded at first, were admirably executed, and in the end most important, the Duke writes with evident complacency :—

"Notwithstanding the extension of the allied army under the command of the Duke of Wellington, such was the celerity of communication with all parts of it that, in point of fact, his orders reached all parts of the army in six hours after he had issued them; he was in line in person with a sufficient force to resist and keep in check the enemy's corps which first attacked the Prussian corps under General Ziethen at daylight on the 15th of June; having received the intelligence of that attack only at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 15th, he was at Quatre Bras before the same hour on the morning of the 16th, with a sufficient force to engage the left of the French army."

The result of the battles of Ligny and Quartre Bras was to gain time for the Allied Generals to converge upon an interior line in which they might hope to overwhelm Napoleon, whose army, exhausted by desperate fighting, was in no condition to separate them effectually. It has been said, however, that on the morning of the 17th he had still a chance of defeating the Duke, had he attacked the British with his wonted promptitude; and he has been charged with sheer incapacity for not having pressed the Prussians more hardly. As to these criticisms, it is tolerably clear that Napoleon's army on the 17th was in no condition to engage the Duke's; and with respect to the pursuit of the Prussians, though nothing will excuse the Emperor for not having sent cavalry after them at daybreak on that day at latest, there is this significant remark by Wellington :—

"No pursuit was made of the Prussian army, or movement of any kind made by the French army till a late hour on the afternoon of the 17th. . . . Would it not have been a fair conclusion for the historian to draw, that the position occupied by the Allied Army under the Duke of Wellington at Quatre Bras, and the successful resistance of that army in the battle of the preceding day, might have had some effect in producing the unusual tranquillity of the French army throughout the day of the 17th, the morrow of a successful attack upon the position of an enemy's army that had retired?"

Of the last and crowning victory of Waterloo there are not many new details in this volume. We commend this report of Sir James Kempt to that gorgeous romancer, M. Thiers, who ascribes the rout of D'Erlon's corps "to a sort of confusion caused by the Greys," and insists that one eagle only was captured :—

"The enemy, having concealed his attack to the last moment, advanced rapidly in three immense columns of infantry, covered by 30 pieces of artillery, directing their heads on the right, centre, and left of the position to the left of the Chaussee. Our first line acting as light troops, gave way as the columns approached; but the 8th and 9th brigades of infantry instantly advanced, and charged the heads of the columns just as they had gained the crest of the position; a struggle for a few minutes ensued, but the invincible spirit and determination of the British troops were such that these immense masses, directed with the greatest fury, were absolutely put to flight by two British brigades, weakened as they had been most materially by the severe action which they had fought two days before. Major-General the Hon. Sir W. Ponsonby instantly availed himself of this and charged in the most gallant manner at the head of his brigade; many prisoners were taken and three eagles."

The following refutes a tradition which has long been accepted as historical, and which has been as such illustrated by the hand of Maclise in a gorgeous fresco on the walls of the House of Lords :—

"Of these falsehoods, a remarkable instance is to be found in the report of a meeting between Marshal Blucher and me at La Belle Alliance; and some have gone so far as to have seen the chair on which I sat down in that farmhouse. It happened that the meeting took place after ten at night at the village of Genappe, and anybody who attempts to describe with truth the operations of the different armies will see that it could not be otherwise."

This brief criticism of the campaign by Dumouriez appears to us exceedingly judicious :—

"I am acquainted with the theatre of your victory, and have followed on the map your narrative of it, at once modest, simple, and accurate. Your heroic resistance on the 16th during the great battle of General Bulow's encamping manœuvre proves, what you have often exemplified in Spain, that your spirit of conciliation, and the confidence you excite, enable you to gain an ascendancy over your colleagues and the different nations who cooperate with you that renders your success certain?"

There are not many particulars in this volume of the last abdication of Napoleon, of the march of the Allied Armies on Paris, and of that most ignoble revolution which closed the epic of the First Empire with the spectacle of a treacherous regicide, introducing Royalty into France by stealth, and trafficking meanly with her armed enemies for its crumbs and yet her most powerful representative. From this passage it is evident enough that Fouche would not have had a scruple in surrendering Napoleon into the hands of the Allies :—

"The Duc d'Otrante, in the name of the French Government, pledges *himself* to deliver up Bonaparte in any way that may be most suitable to the views of the British Government."

This volume abounds in characteristic proofs of the wisdom and moderation of the Duke in treating for the capitulation of Paris, and of the esteem he gained by this conduct. As is well known he has been condemned of late for having urged in the Convention by the article of the Military Convention, which stipulated for the safety of all without regard to their previous acts, and which was pleaded by the unfortunate Marshal in bar of a prosecution by the Bourbons. The Duke's answer, that this guarantee, though binding upon the Allied Generals, had no reference to the Royal Government, has been considered by many a quibble. It is satisfactory to know that at the time it was made the article was taken in this very sense by all the parties to the Convention, as we make out from Fouche to Talleyrand, and from Lord Bathurst to the Duke, are quite decisive upon this subject :—

"It is needless to tell you, M. Le Marechal, that your armistice should be purely a military one and should not refer to a single political question."

. . . "Although your Grace has stated distinctly that the Convention entered into by you and Marshal Prince Blucher on the one hand, and certain French authorities on the other, upon the 3d inst., while it decided all the military questions had touched nothing political, and although on the next day you imagined that a convention negotiated with these authorities by Prince Blucher and your Grace, you would enter into any engagement whereby it should be presumed that His most Christian Majesty was absolutely precluded from the just exercise of his authority in bringing to condign punishment such of his subjects as had by their treasonable machinations and unparalleled rebellion forfeited all claim to His Majesty's clemency and forbearance; yet in order that no doubt should be entertained in this country or in Europe of the sincere disposition of His Majesty to act in this article is considered by the Prince Regent, in conveying his entire approbation of the Convention, I am commanded to state that His Royal Highness deems the 12th Article of it to be binding only on the conduct of the British and Prussian commanders, and the commanders of such of the Allies as may become parties to the present Convention by their ratification of it."

It is known to every student of this period how Blucher threatened to shoot Napoleon should he fall into the hands of the Prussians, and how Wellington characteristically declared not only that he would not permit such an act, but, that whatever the Allies might do, "he at least would not play the hangman." Unblinded by the passions of the hour the Duke was perhaps the only man of the first rank in the Coalition who clearly perceived that such a vengeance would have been condemned by subsequent ages. The other Englishmen of the highest character believed that Napoleon ought to suffer as a felon is evident from this letter of Lord Liverpool, as to which we shall only remark that, if it sounds strange to the present generation, allowance should be made for the feelings of an age which rightly beheld in the First Napoleon the general disturber of the peace of Europe :—

"The most easy course would be to deliver him up either to the Austrians or Prussians, who might try him as a rebel. . . . I have had some conversation with the civilians, and they are of opinion that this would be in all respects the least objectionable course. We should have a right to consider him as a French prisoner, and as such to give him up to the French Government. They think likewise that the King of France would have a clear right to consider him as a rebel, and to deal with him accordingly."

With this volume are completed the records of the military career of the Duke of Wellington. As the reader looks back upon it he feels it difficult not to contrast it with that of his great Imperial antagonist. We leave it to scientific critics to discuss their merits as mere Generals, content to accept the common judgment that Napoleon was the more original, the Duke the more sagacious commander. But if we take a broader view, and compare them, not for their art alone, but as military leaders of contending nations, we find that Wellington's greatness shines with the more perfect lustre. Unequalled, perhaps, as a director of armies, Napoleon conquered the Empire of Charlemagne, yet by his unscrupulous violation of right, by his disregard of all law but force, and by his blind and insatiate ambition, he arrayed all Europe against himself, and raised France to the acme of glory to sink her to the lowest humiliation. Wellington, a mere subordinate at first, commenced a contest in a nook of the Continent, which appeared to to all but himself hopeless; but by his temperate and wise genius, by his art in war, and his personal ascendancy, by his strict regard for the rights of nations and reverence for those moral laws by which the world is ultimately ruled, he gradually opened the way to victory, became virtually the leader of the league that overthrew Napoleon's power, and won for the name of England a renown that will shine through all succeeding ages. This is the real comparison to make between these two remarkable men—a comparison which sufficiently explains why the one died a proscribed exile, the other the foremost citizen of Europe.

* *Supplementary Despatches, Correspondence, and Memoranda of Field-Marshal Arthur Duke of Wellington, K.G.* Vol. X. London, 1863.

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It is known to every student of this period how Blucher threatened to shoot Napoleon should he fall into the hands of the Prussians, and how Wellington characteristically declared not only that he would not permit such an act, but, that whatever the Allies might do, "he at least would not play the hangman." Unblinded by the passions of the hour the Duke was perhaps the only man of the first rank in the Coalition who clearly perceived that such a vengeance would have been condemned by subsequent ages. The other Englishmen of the highest character believed that Napoleon ought to suffer as a felon is evident from this letter of Lord Liverpool, as to which we shall only remark that, if it sounds strange to the present generation, allowance should be made for the feelings of an age which rightly beheld in the First Napoleon the general disturber of the peace of Europe :—

"The most easy course would be to deliver him up either to the Austrians or Prussians, who might try him as a rebel. . . . I have had some conversation with the civilians, and they are of opinion that this would be in all respects the least objectionable course. We should have a right to consider him as a French prisoner, and as such to give him up to the French Government. They think likewise that the King of France would have a clear right to consider him as a rebel, and to deal with him accordingly."

With this volume are completed the records of the military career of the Duke of Wellington. As the reader looks back upon it he feels it difficult not to contrast it with that of his great Imperial antagonist. We leave it to scientific critics to discuss their merits as mere Generals, content to accept the common judgment that Napoleon was the more original, the Duke the more sagacious commander. But if we take a broader view, and compare them, not for their art alone, but as military leaders of contending nations, we find that Wellington's greatness shines with the more perfect lustre. Unequalled, perhaps, as a director of armies, Napoleon conquered the Empire of Charlemagne, yet by his unscrupulous violation of right, by his disregard of all law but force, and by his blind and insatiate ambition, he arrayed all Europe against himself, and raised France to the acme of glory to sink her to the lowest humiliation. Wellington, a mere subordinate at first, commenced a contest in a nook of the Continent, which appeared to to all but himself hopeless; but by his temperate and wise genius, by his art in war, and his personal ascendancy, by his strict regard for the rights of nations and reverence for those moral laws by which the world is ultimately ruled, he gradually opened the way to victory, became virtually the leader of the league that overthrew Napoleon's power, and won for the name of England a renown that will shine through all succeeding ages. This is the real comparison to make between these two remarkable men—a comparison which sufficiently explains why the one died a proscribed exile, the other the foremost citizen of Europe.

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